

## EXHIBIT 3

EXCERPTS FROM DEFENDANTS'  
2023 DEPOSITION OF ROGER DALE PARKER

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1 Q. About any conversations you might have had  
2 in the past.

3 A. I don't. Not to my knowledge.

4 Q. When did you start poultry farming?

5 A. I was 19 years old.

6 Q. Okay. So what year would that be?

7 A. I'm 65. I don't know the year.

8 Q. And when -- so you have done that all your  
9 life, poultry farming?

10 A. One of the things I've done, yeah.

11 Q. When did you first start farming in the role  
12 of someone who -- a grower, for an integrator?

13 A. My mother and father had a farm. I was 19.  
14 I ran the farm.

15 MR. WADDELL: Dale, we have been  
16 going for about an hour. Are you good?

17 MR. ETTER: Why don't we just take  
18 a break?

19 THE WITNESS: Yeah.

20 MR. ETTER: That's good.

21 So we are good to go off the  
22 record?

23 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Just one  
24 second, please.

25 This is the end of Media Unit 1.

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1 A. If I remember right, I think so. Yeah.

2 Q. Okay. And your association with Perdue as a  
3 poultry grower is as a 1099 contractor?

4 MR. WADDELL: Object to the form.

5 THE WITNESS: d/b/a, yes.

6 BY MR. ETTER:

7 Q. And you operate through the -- you enter  
8 into that through the d/b/a, the same d/b/a Parker  
9 Poultry?

10 MR. WADDELL: Object to the form.

11 THE WITNESS: Yes.

12 BY MR. ETTER:

13 Q. But that is just the d/b/a? It has never  
14 been licensed or registered anywhere; correct?

15 A. Not to my knowledge.

16 Q. So is it your understanding that throughout  
17 the whole time, you were really operating as a sole  
18 proprietorship?

19 A. Uh-huh (affirmative).

20 MR. WADDELL: Object to the form.

21 THE WITNESS: Yes.

22 BY MR. ETTER:

23 Q. Okay. And during the time that you were in  
24 association with Perdue, you were actually a sole  
25 proprietor with your wife?

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1 Q. All right. So I'm showing you what has been  
2 marked as Parker Deposition Exhibit 11.

3 This is -- purports to be your 2017 IRS  
4 1040; is that right?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. And is this a true and accurate copy of the  
7 Form 1040 that you submitted to the IRS for tax year  
8 2017?

9 A. I assume it is.

10 MR. WADDELL: You don't need to  
11 assume things, Dale.

12 THE WITNESS: I don't -- I mean  
13 I --

14 BY MR. ETTER:

15 Q. You see at the bottom, it's labeled Parker  
16 974 to Parker 978 so these are documents that you  
17 produced.

18 A. So I guess it is, yeah.

19 Q. Okay. I only ask because it's not signed.  
20 So you believe it was submitted? You filed taxes for  
21 2017?

22 A. I filed taxes in '17.

23 MR. WADDELL: Object to the form.

24 BY MR. ETTER:

25 Q. Okay. So looking at Parker 977, it says

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1 Schedule F, Profit or Loss From Farming?

2 A. Uh-huh (affirmative).

3 Q. Okay. Your expenses in number 11, it's  
4 chemicals, 15,765. Do you see that?

5 A. No, I don't.

6 Q. It's at line 11.

7 A. Okay. Yeah. I see that.

8 Q. Were these chemicals for -- that were used  
9 for the raising of chickens?

10 A. Actually, I'm assuming it was because we  
11 used it, but my wife did this so --

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. Or ex-wife.

14 Q. So you are not sure what chemicals this  
15 refers to?

16 A. I couldn't tell you exactly, no.

17 Q. Okay. But you do believe it's related to  
18 the chicken growing?

19 MR. WADDELL: Objection to the  
20 form.

21 THE WITNESS: Yeah. In some way,  
22 I would say it was.

23 BY MR. ETTER:

24 Q. Okay. And did you -- other than growing  
25 chickens, did you do any other type of farming?

1 A. No.

2 Q. So everything on this Schedule F should  
3 relate to the growing of chickens?

4 A. It should.

5 Q. Okay. At Line 14, depreciation in section  
6 179, Expense. What equipment does this depreciation  
7 expense relate to?

8 A. I know they had a depreciation schedule, but  
9 I do not know everything that was on that schedule.

10 Q. What equipment did you use to perform the  
11 chicken growing on your farms?

12 A. I would estimate I had around \$200,000 worth  
13 of equipment that set there.

14 Q. Okay. What type of equipment is it? I'm  
15 asking what is the equipment?

16 A. We have a house processor. We had a house  
17 windrow machine. We had two tractors -- actually, four  
18 tractors total, but had two main tractors; and we had  
19 scrape blades, box scrapes, post hole diggers, cutting  
20 harrow, turn plow, had Rangers, two of those that we  
21 used on the farm.

22 Just trying to think what else.

23 28-foot gooseneck trailer for hauling  
24 equipment.

25 I'm trying to think. I'm sure there is

1 more, but in my mind I can't think of them all. I have  
2 got a list somewhere.

3 Q. Did all growers or former growers have that  
4 same equipment to do their work?

5 MR. WADDELL: Objection to the  
6 form of the question.

7 THE WITNESS: I don't know about  
8 all growers, but everything I had was  
9 pretty much mandatory to do the job or  
10 needed, you know, to do what they  
11 required.

12 BY MR. ETTER:

13 Q. So do you know what equipment other growers  
14 or former growers had to do the job?

15 A. I didn't keep up with theirs.

16 Q. Okay. At Line 19, you have gasoline, fuel,  
17 and oil. That's just for the operations?

18 A. You have got a diesel generator. You have  
19 got tractors and stuff like that. Yeah.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Hydraulic fluid -- just, yeah.

22 Q. And on Line 25, expense for repairs and  
23 maintenance.

24 Do you recall what repairs and maintenance  
25 were performed in this year?

1 A. '17?

2 I don't know if that was the year I bought  
3 new mowers. I did buy -- I went from three-quarter  
4 horse to one horse. I had a whole pallet and a half of  
5 those come in, and I don't remember exactly what that  
6 is for.

7 Q. Okay. And then at Line 28, supplies,  
8 \$14,706. Do you know what supplies this was relating  
9 to?

10 A. A lot of that, too, comes from, of course,  
11 the things that Perdue charges back to us to grow. We  
12 had to have stuff, you know, for the birds that we have  
13 to pay for, but I don't know what this is --

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. -- exactly.

16 Q. And then in 32A, you have employees 1099,  
17 29,475. What does that reference?

18 A. That would be guys that had helped me, I  
19 guess, on the farm. We were doing, I guess, maybe  
20 upgrades. I think that's when we did upgrades in 2017.

21 Q. So how many employees did you have working  
22 your farm or employee 1099 as we put here working your  
23 farm in 2017?

24 A. Well, 1099 don't necessarily mean that was  
25 an employee of mine.

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1 A. Okay.

2 Q. Correct?

3 A. It says no.

4 Yes. It says no.

5 Q. Okay. And you filed nothing at all with the  
6 Bankruptcy Court to change any of those responses in  
7 these schedules, did you?

8 A. Yeah, I did.

9 Q. You did?

10 A. I sure did.

11 Q. So you have amended it to add your claims?

12 A. I don't know what all was added, but I did  
13 amend it --

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. -- and there is an amended version of this.

16 Q. And why was that not produced?

17 A. Because some of the equipment I didn't know  
18 where it was, and then I found where it was and then we  
19 changed some stuff.

20 Q. Okay.

21 A. Yeah.

22 Q. And you are sure that is not this version  
23 already?

24 A. I don't know.

25 Q. Okay.

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1 A. When did --

2 Q. Do you know whether -- are you aware of a  
3 version where the schedules --

4 A. Does this say amended?

5 Q. This is what you produced to us, so --

6 A. Yeah. Yeah. This is the bankruptcy. I  
7 don't know that this is the amended or not.

8 Q. Okay.

9 A. I don't think it is.

10 Q. Are you aware of any version that includes  
11 the claims that you are making in this case as part of  
12 your assets?

13 A. Like I said, as far as things I own, there  
14 was a revision. I don't know if this is the revision  
15 or -- the other one is out there, but there is two of  
16 them.

17 Q. Okay. But do you recall in the amended  
18 version whether or not you have made a claim that money  
19 was owed to you as wages by anybody?

20 A. Not that -- I don't think so, no.

21 Q. Okay. Do you know whether any poultry  
22 growers or former poultry growers have filed for  
23 bankruptcy?

24 A. I can't remember the guy's name, but there  
25 was a guy that I talked to once that he went bankrupt,

1 that's the controller side of things.

2 Q. Okay. So the manufacturer provided training  
3 on it.

4 A. Yeah.

5 Q. Okay. Did Perdue -- so it's your testimony  
6 that everyday you were directed what specific work you  
7 had to perform by Perdue?

8 A. In one way or the other, yeah; either the  
9 guidelines of what we had to do, you know, to keep it  
10 up or whatever the fieldmen would leave for us to do  
11 that he picked up on that needed done when he was  
12 there.

13 Q. Okay. And so what would be done on a daily  
14 basis on your farm?

15 MR. WADDELL: Objection to the  
16 form of the question.

17 THE WITNESS: Oh, it changed  
18 everyday.

19 BY MR. ETTER:

20 Q. So the work that needed to be performed  
21 changed everyday?

22 A. Most days, yeah. It is not -- it wasn't a  
23 stamped thing.

24 Q. And was it different for each of your farms,  
25 as well?

1 Q. Are you aware of any Perdue policy requiring  
2 growers to personally perform the work on their farm?

3 A. They know everything we did.

4 Q. My question is: Are you aware of any policy  
5 that required you, meaning that only you could do the  
6 work on the farm, that no one else could do any of the  
7 work associated with growing the chickens?

8 A. No. I didn't see anything saying that I  
9 couldn't get help.

10 Q. Okay. How did you determine what hours you  
11 would work?

12 A. That's according to what it took to keep  
13 schedule with what they desired.

14 Q. No one from Perdue ever told you that you  
15 had to start at a certain time in the morning, did  
16 they?

17 A. I just had to get it done.

18 Q. Right.

19 A. They did want us to go -- to start early and  
20 then, like, check the birds, and then we had to come  
21 back. We daily had to check our fee, turn a feed  
22 inventory in, and then about midday we would go back  
23 and, you know, look in, and check; but now the first  
24 time we had physically walked and picked up the dead,  
25 check for problems inside the house, and tried to

1 observe anything, are any birds sick.

2 And then, I mean, that was the one thing,  
3 and then you get into the maintenance that they desired  
4 and what we had to do to keep up with what they wanted  
5 or try our best to.

6 Q. Okay. And so you were free, though, to  
7 choose the time of day when you would do each of those  
8 things?

9 A. Choose the time of day? That is a catchy  
10 question. They didn't specifically say I had to be  
11 there at 5 in the morning, no.

12 Q. Are you aware of what time any other growers  
13 or former growers started their days?

14 A. Most everyone started and did the process  
15 like I said. You know, they would start early and go  
16 through the houses and pick up the dead and then later  
17 on go through and check them, at least, twice; and then  
18 at nighttime before you go to bed, you have got to go  
19 back and do it again.

20 Q. But my question is about --

21 A. Turn in feed inventories.

22 Q. -- specific time. So I'm talking about  
23 schedules here. Are you aware of --

24 A. They didn't say you got to do this at 10,  
25 this at 11; but that is like anywhere. I mean, you

1 Q. Do you know of Perdue requiring any poultry  
2 growers to work specific hours of the day?

3 A. Perdue?

4 Well, yes.

5 Q. Okay. Tell me what you know.

6 A. When we catch birds, I worked 24 hours two  
7 days in a row, and I might get a little sleep here and  
8 there, but I had to get the house ready for them to  
9 catch and then I had to have the next house ready for  
10 them to catch, and they would catch three houses one  
11 day and then I would get a short rest and had to be  
12 back in them to work those other houses to get prepared  
13 for the next catch night and do that. It's mandatory  
14 to have those houses set up when the catch group gets  
15 there. They mandated that. I didn't.

16 Q. You weren't required to personally do that.  
17 You could have Brian or one of your other people do  
18 that; correct?

19 A. If I had a worker, that was their  
20 responsibility; but if I was doing the farm, it was my  
21 responsibility.

22 Q. Okay. And when you did these catches, I saw  
23 multiple documents you produced, you talk about  
24 assistants helping with the catch days; right?

25 A. No.

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1 Q. Were you subject to guidelines during your  
2 time as a grower for Perdue?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did you look at those guidelines on a  
5 regular basis?

6 A. I actually thought this was my -- I don't  
7 know how I wound up not getting it, but yeah. These  
8 are -- look the same.

9 Q. Can you turn to the page that's marked  
10 Parker 18, 000018? I believe that's the right number.

11 A. 18. Yeah. I got you.

12 Q. What is the title of this page?

13 A. Bio Security Never Evers and Dedicated To's

14 Q. Were you subject to guidelines for bio  
15 security never evers and dedicated to's?

16 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
17 answered.

18 THE WITNESS: Always.

19 BY MR. WADDELL:

20 Q. Did you understand these guidelines to be  
21 mandatory?

22 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
23 answered.

24 THE WITNESS: Yes.

25 BY MR. WADDELL:

1 Q. What is the reason why you understood these  
2 guidelines to be mandatory?

3 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
4 answered.

5 THE WITNESS: Because of the title  
6 saying never evers and dedicated to's,  
7 not suggestions.

8 BY MR. WADDELL:

9 Q. Reviewing the guidelines on this page, are  
10 these -- are there any differences between these  
11 guidelines and the one that you understood yourself to  
12 be subject to?

13 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
14 answered, calls for speculation.

15 I'm going to object probably every  
16 question so you might just want to  
17 wait.

18 BY MR. WADDELL:

19 Q. You can go ahead and answer.

20 A. To my knowledge, what I'm reading it looks  
21 exactly the same.

22 Q. Were you subject to guidelines like these  
23 the entire time you worked for Perdue?

24 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
25 answered, calls for speculation.

1 THE WITNESS: Yes.

2 BY MR. WADDELL:

3 Q. Were you subject to guidelines like these on  
4 both of the farms that you worked on?

5 MR. ETTER: Objection to form.

6 Objection. Asked and answered. It  
7 calls for speculation.

8 THE WITNESS: Yes.

9 MR. WADDELL: I'm sure you know  
10 this, but the local rules only permit  
11 objections as to form.

12 MR. ETTER: Okay. You objected to  
13 various things beyond the form.

14 MR. WADDELL: Every objection that  
15 I lodged was either form or privilege.

16 MR. ETTER: Okay.

17 BY MR. WADDELL:

18 Q. Can I ask you to turn to page -- what is  
19 marked Parker 22?

20 A. Summer temperatures; is that correct?

21 Q. I'm actually on the winter temperatures.  
22 The Bates stamps are cut off.

23 A. You can't see the numbers.

24 Q. Were you subject to guidelines for winter  
25 temperatures?

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1 A. Certainly.

2 Q. Reviewing this document, are you aware of  
3 any variations between these guidelines and those that  
4 you were subject to?

5 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
6 answered, calls for speculation.

7 THE WITNESS: These guidelines,  
8 according to Perdue, whatever program  
9 they are running changed, but they are  
10 mandatory guidelines.

11 BY MR. WADDELL:

12 Q. Would you turn to the page that is  
13 identified as Parker 31?

14 A. 31?

15 I don't have numbers.

16 Q. On the bottom right-hand side, the Bates  
17 stamp.

18 MR. ETTER: It looks like this  
19 (indicating).

20 THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm not  
21 seeing it. 28. Okay.

22 BY MR. WADDELL:

23 Q. Would you please read the title, I guess, on  
24 the top of that page?

25 A. Management guidelines for Perdue houses.

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1 Follow these guidelines unless authorized by flock  
2 advisor.

3 Q. You can take your time.

4 Would you mind reviewing -- we will just do  
5 the first two pages, and see if any of those guidelines  
6 in any way vary from what you recall being subject to  
7 while you were a grower for Perdue?

8 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
9 answered, calls for speculation.

10 THE WITNESS: It looks like pretty  
11 much what we was made to do.

12 BY MR. WADDELL:

13 Q. Were you subject to guidelines like those on  
14 pages Parker 31 and Parker 32 for the entire time that  
15 you worked for Perdue?

16 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
17 answered, calls for speculation.

18 THE WITNESS: Yes. Yes. They --  
19 I mean, we had a catch regimen. We had  
20 placement regimen. They had the hours  
21 set. We followed the instructions.

22 These are them.

23 BY MR. WADDELL:

24 Q. Did you understand during the entire time  
25 that you worked for Perdue that these, quote, from the

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1 top of these document, guidelines, must be followed  
2 unless authorized by a flock advisor?

3 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
4 answered, calls for speculation.

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

6 BY MR. WADDELL:

7 Q. I believe you testified that your work  
8 varied day-to-day?

9 A. Yeah.

10 Q. Were you subject to guidelines like those in  
11 this document for all of the tasks, regardless of how  
12 they varied?

13 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
14 answered, calls for speculation.

15 THE WITNESS: Well, we had the  
16 general oversight of everyday pretty  
17 much, you know, work them in the  
18 morning, regimen of coming at noon and  
19 then evening for all -- that's what  
20 they asked us to do, you know, every  
21 day; and then whatever the field people  
22 added or put down that they saw, we  
23 added to that.

24 BY MR. WADDELL:

25 Q. How often were or did field people come to

1 your farm?

2 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
3 answered.

4 THE WITNESS: Basically, once a  
5 week, but I have had them come every  
6 day for like a few days; but it's  
7 really -- we never knew as a grower  
8 when exactly that was.

9 BY MR. WADDELL:

10 Q. Would you be given a heads-up that an  
11 advisor was coming?

12 A. Hardly ever.

13 If we call them and they are coming,  
14 sometimes they'd say they were or wasn't, or they  
15 brought our chemicals to us that we purchased so we  
16 would have to, you know, call and get -- we would know  
17 usually when they are bringing those type things, and  
18 usually, when they come to do their service call, they  
19 would bring them.

20 Q. Was it your understanding that you had to be  
21 there when a flock advisor was there?

22 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
23 answered.

24 THE WITNESS: It was suggested  
25 that we be there, but really you want

1 to be there because sometimes you  
2 misinterpret what they write instead of  
3 what they necessarily want you to do  
4 and you want to -- that's why you want  
5 to be there because you don't want to  
6 mess up.

7 BY MR. WADDELL:

8 Q. And what would happen if you messed up and  
9 didn't follow what they wrote?

10 MR. ETTER: Objection; calls for  
11 speculation.

12 THE WITNESS: If you don't do what  
13 you are supposed to do, you don't grow  
14 chickens. It is just part of growing,  
15 you know. Any supervisor that has a  
16 person working for them, you tell them  
17 what to do, they got to do it. They  
18 don't have options.

19 BY MR. WADDELL:

20 Q. Based on your conversations with other  
21 growers, was that the understanding of other growers,  
22 as well?

23 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
24 answered.

25 THE WITNESS: Well, in general

1 conversation, it's not -- you don't  
2 have to say it. It's just it is what  
3 it is.

4 BY MR. WADDELL:

5 Q. Along those same lines, would you mind  
6 grabbing Exhibit 10?

7 A. 10?

8 Q. I'm going to direct you to page Perdue 2272.

9 A. I'm sorry. Would you repeat the page?

10 Q. Sure. 2272.

11 A. Okay.

12 Q. In the column identified with the title  
13 Comments, Recommendations?

14 A. Uh-huh (affirmative).

15 Q. Would you read the first entry?

16 A. Lower the water flow in house six, place on  
17 drinker. Flow is 60 milliliters a minute. Pull the  
18 water flow to 25 milliliters a minute.

19 Q. When this document says lower the water  
20 flow, what did you understand that to mean?

21 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
22 answered.

23 THE WITNESS: The water line has a  
24 tube, and we had to set the volume on  
25 that as far as lower the water flow in

1                   that and sometimes it would be lower,  
2                   raise the water line; but the flow  
3                   itself would be an instrument on the  
4                   end that pushed water through the  
5                   lines.

6 BY MR. WADDELL:

7                   Q.        And you -- there was a good bit of testimony  
8                   earlier about how this column is called Comments and  
9                   Recommendations, but what is your understanding of what  
10                  would happen if you did not lower the water flow in  
11                  house six?

12                  MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
13                  answered.

14                  THE WITNESS: Well, you would get  
15                  in trouble with Perdue. Like anybody,  
16                  you know, you do what they say.

17 BY MR. WADDELL:

18                  Q.        When you say get in trouble, what do you  
19                  mean by that?

20                  A.        Well, I mean, you -- at first, probably --  
21                  which I have been written up before. I can't remember  
22                  when it was. You don't do it and you get written up.  
23                  If you get -- you know, like any employer, you get so  
24                  many write-ups, you get fired.

25                  Q.        Based on your conversation with other Perdue

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1 growers, was that the understanding widely shared among  
2 growers?

3 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
4 answered.

5 THE WITNESS: Yes.

6 BY MR. WADDELL:

7 Q. So other growers agreed that if they did not  
8 do what was instructed on these forms, they would  
9 not -- they would get written up?

10 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
11 answered.

12 THE WITNESS: Yes. I mean, the  
13 whole book of stuff we keep up with is  
14 guidelines to make it or break it.

15 BY MR. WADDELL:

16 Q. There was a handful of questions about big  
17 birds and small birds.

18 Was the type of work that you performed if  
19 you had a flock of big birds or a flock of small birds  
20 the same?

21 A. Well, the regiment of daily work would be,  
22 you know, as far as walking the chickens and picking  
23 up, and those things are pretty much the same no matter  
24 the size of the bird; but the small bird did put a  
25 demand on you where you had to clean out -- in other

1 words, that's wash, you know, the thousand pans per,  
2 you know, and then usually if I remember right, it's  
3 two to three -- maybe 600 pans per house. I would have  
4 to look it up. I can't remember exactly how many we  
5 placed. But times 6. That had to do with another  
6 flock. So really, our work that's mandated had to be  
7 done.

8 The hard work was when you didn't have birds  
9 and you had a regimen of stuff that you had to  
10 accomplish sometimes as low as a week is, I think, the  
11 shortest turnaround I have had, but couldn't -- I mean,  
12 you are literally night and day trying to complete  
13 everything that has to be done because it has to be  
14 done the same way every time, and the birds come back  
15 and they let you know exactly when they come back.

16 Q. That gets to my next question which is, were  
17 you subject, based on your understanding, to the same  
18 requirements if you had a flock of big birds versus a  
19 flock of small birds?

20 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
21 answered.

22 THE WITNESS: Say that again now.

23 BY MR. WADDELL:

24 Q. Were you subject to the same guidelines,  
25 requirements?

1 A. Yeah.

2 MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
3 answered.

4 THE WITNESS: The requirements  
5 were exact. Usually, just the amount  
6 of days are different in growing.  
7 Sometimes the ventilation plan was a  
8 little different for the size  
9 difference bird. So you'd have to, you  
10 know, have a little more advanced fans  
11 or, you know, stuff because they had  
12 another few thousand birds to the small  
13 birds if you don't get, you know, when  
14 you grow them larger.

15 BY MR. WADDELL:

16 Q. But you were still subject to guidelines  
17 ABOUT ventilation?

18 A. Exactly.

19 And in our last year of growing, I  
20 understood it was EPA, but -- that's what we were  
21 told -- but our placement had dropped tremendously, you  
22 know, for that time; but that's the difference, you  
23 know, big bird, little bird, more birds per placement,  
24 more times a year for the small.

25 Q. I believe you testified that chicks were

1 delivered six or seven times a year; is that right?

2 A. Yeah.

3 Q. Did you decide when chicks were delivered?

4 A. No. I had no say in it.

5 Q. Who decided?

6 A. They did. They hatched them. They had them  
7 ready and brought them out. Said okay, they will be  
8 here this time. Now, I have had different  
9 circumstances where they -- one truck showed up and the  
10 chickens had all turned over and they were dead in the  
11 truck, you know, and we had to get another batch.

12 Of course, usually that's not the case and  
13 they tell you. And they are there at a certain time.

14 Q. Did you have work that you had to complete  
15 before chicks arrived?

16 A. Oh, yeah. It's in the book.

17 The placement two days prior, you start  
18 preheating. The houses had to be -- usually, they want  
19 you to heat it up to the point where if there's any  
20 cake left in the house where you run your tractor and  
21 your clean-out machine through there, that will burn  
22 off basically and dissipate; and then, you know, two  
23 days prior and then that drops the temperature down to  
24 placement.

25 You have to have it lowered. They have a

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1 schedule in the book of things we do that, you know, it  
2 is a regimen of how you do it and everything. And so  
3 when we place, the chicken has to be a certain  
4 temperature, certain amount of ventilation amount of  
5 air coming through.

6 And then prior to that we have to put down  
7 what's called PLT. We had a spreader on the back of  
8 the tractor. Later they had a truck come to give us --  
9 but you had to pay. \$300 was my cost to that guy so I  
10 normally did it myself.

11 Anyway, we would spread it out PLT, and that  
12 killed the ammonia in the front side of the house  
13 because you divide the house in half for the little  
14 birds, and then when they grow so many days you put  
15 them in the full house.

16 Q. What, based on your understanding, would  
17 have happened if you did not complete those tasks  
18 before the chicks were delivered?

19 A. You'd get in real trouble for that one.

20 Q. What kind of real trouble?

21 A. Well, I mean, they have to have a place for  
22 those birds to go, and you have no option. You got to  
23 have it. If you didn't, if they took it somewhere  
24 else, then you wouldn't get birds until -- I don't  
25 know. I have never had to experience that, so -- it

1       wouldn't be good, though.

2           Q.     How many days leading up to the delivery of  
3       chicks did the work that you described require?

4           MR. ETTER: Objection; asked and  
5       answered.

6           THE WITNESS: If we had usually 20  
7       days, that's -- that gives you enough  
8       time where you don't have to work night  
9       and day to do it. You could work a,  
10      you know, normal day's shift; but if  
11      they were lower, you know, if they  
12      lowered that, then you really would  
13      have to dig in and either hire help or,  
14      you know, work longer hours. When you  
15      can't afford the help, you worked  
16      longer hours.

17     BY MR. WADDELL:

18     Q.     So your hours were dictated by Perdue's  
19      needs?

20           MR. ETTER: Objection; form.

21           THE WITNESS: I'm sure. No other.

22     BY MR. WADDELL:

23     Q.     When Perdue came to catch chickens, did you  
24      decide what time?

25     A.     No.

1 Q. Who decided?

2 A. Well, they would call me.

3 We would find out through our supervisor  
4 when they were going to come catch, and then they would  
5 give us -- Perdue would say this time is when this  
6 house is going to start.

7 So prior to that, you have got to have all  
8 the feed lines in the air, all the waterlines in the  
9 air raised to the ceiling of the house, all the dead  
10 birds picked up out of the house ready for them to come  
11 and start, and you had to have it by the time that they  
12 had allotted, you know, for the catch crew to be there.

13 The only change would be in that is, I mean,  
14 I have had a catch crew go to the wrong farms before,  
15 do different stuff. I have had to lower my waterlines  
16 back and even though they haven't drank because we have  
17 a regimen set up prior to the catch where they have to  
18 be off of food and water for so many hours.

19 So we would have to pull the feed lines up,  
20 you know, so many hours prior to the catch time and  
21 leave the water lines down and let them drink and then  
22 raise the waterlines and feed lines when they actually  
23 got there when you see, basically, I would say when you  
24 see the white of their eyes; but it's the time that  
25 usually that Perdue sets for us to catch.

1 Q. I believe you just testified there was a  
2 regimen of when food had to be removed.

3 Who set that regimen?

4 MR. ETTER: Objection;  
5 misrepresents testimony, asked and  
6 answered.

7 THE WITNESS: It's in the book.

8 It's in the book, I believe, where  
9 catch times and all are set by them and  
10 how to do it, you know, exactly the  
11 process, the regimen process goes.

12 BY MR. WADDELL:

13 Q. How long would catch typically take for all  
14 of the houses on the farm?

15 A. My six-house farm, I'll just use it for  
16 example. Say if we are started early evening that day,  
17 it's based a lot on how fast the trucks get there and  
18 go to the plant and come back; but normally, I would  
19 work, get the first house ready, you know. I have  
20 already, you know, had them off feed. I've already  
21 gone through that regimen of whatever, you know, the  
22 desired is, hours, and had everything ready for the  
23 catch crew. See the catch crew. I've raised the  
24 waterlines. The catch crew would come in, whether it  
25 be a machine that catches them or by hand. They have

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1 employees that come, I think, catch them by hand.

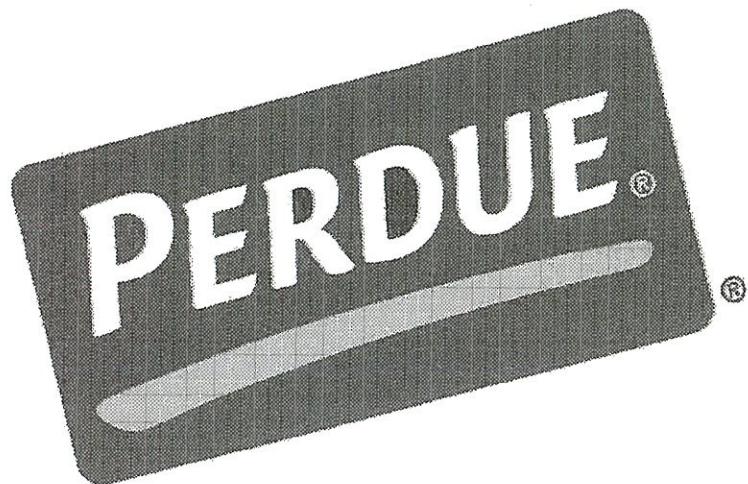
2 And then, usually, it takes around two and a  
3 half to three hours to catch a house, and you have got  
4 to have the next house ready and they give you all the  
5 cut feed times, when to cut it and then raise the feed  
6 times, when to raise it.

7 Each time, you get a piece of paper usually  
8 from the -- or a call saying raise -- cut the feed at  
9 this time. Raise the feed at this time on each house,  
10 and you have to basically go by that and catch each  
11 house back to back, and we would work, usually, three  
12 houses a day or an evening.

13 We would do three, but that means I'm up --  
14 I may catch a nap here and there, but that is 24 pretty  
15 much me. Time I get them ready in the morning one day  
16 for that catch that night, I work all that night  
17 through into the next day when they finish, you know,  
18 catching those three, and then I have got to have the  
19 next three ready for the next day.

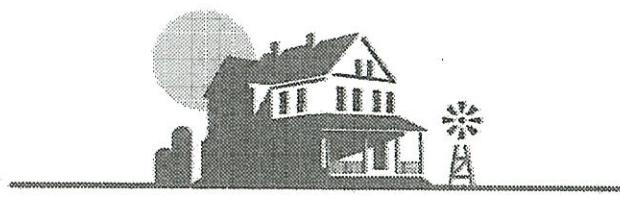
20 So I'm still not asleep. You know, just a  
21 nap and run. Start to get the next three houses ready,  
22 and they have the catch times laid out for those just  
23 like they do the others. The catch crew comes, and  
24 that's how that works, you know.

25 Q. So in total, it sounds like that is two



P.V.P

# Management Guidelines



A	BIRDS UNFIT FOR TRAVEL
B	FARM RISK AND BIOSECURITY ASSESSMENTS
C	BIOSECURITY GUIDELINES
D	POULTRY CARE OFFICER
E	HOT LINE PHONE NUMBER
F	EUTHANASIA PROCEDURE
G	EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST
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S	RODENT PROGRAM
T	PLT and ALUM INSTRUCTIONS
U	PRODUCER POULTRY CARE TRAINING
V	
W	
X	
Y	
Z	

# Biosecurity:

## 'Never Evers' and 'Dedicated To's'

### NEVER EVERs

- Never visit or associate with Live Bird Markets or the Live Bird Market System.
- Never keep any non-Perdue fowl, wild, exotic, pet, or domestic birds.
- Never allow anyone close to your chicken houses without knowing where they have previously been.
- Never allow equipment that has been to other farms into your poultry houses when live poultry are present unless it is associated with Perdue live haul or if you are sure it has been properly cleaned and disinfected.
- Never allow any animal to scavenge Mortality from your farm.
- Never use common Mortality disposal for multiple farms or multiple farm pickup of Mortality.
- Never allow any birds other than Perdue birds in your poultry houses during the production period.

### DEDICATED To's

- Only authorized visitors.
- All visitors must comply with biosecurity requirements.
- Farm dedicated shoes and clothes (or biosecurity garb) for producer and all poultry Site-Specific Personnel.
- Only state and company approved Mortality disposal procedures.
- Proper cleaning and disinfection of all non-farm-dedicated equipment prior to entering poultry house while birds are present.
- Know your Line of Separation (LOS) and Perimeter Buffer Area (PBA).
- Keep wild birds from nesting on houses and feed bins and keep waterfowl out of your Perimeter Buffer Area.

[Home](#)

Revision Date: 10.17.22 Confidential  
Commercial Information/Trade Secret

 SOPs

**Abuse of our chickens will not be tolerated under any circumstances!**

**“It’s Your Call” Hot Line**

**(877-587-2463)**

If you have a poultry care concern or observe an improper act or abuse, contact your flock advisor or a Poultry Care Officer. If they are unable to assist you or you are uncomfortable discussing the issue with them, you can call the toll-free “It’s Your Call” hot line. Calls made to this number are confidential, and you don’t have to leave your name.

## Poultry Care Process Verification Program / Perdue Foods LLC

### Euthanasia / Culling

Euthanasia: The act of humanely ending a bird's life.

Culling: Selecting birds that need to be euthanized.

Birds unlikely to thrive or unable to reach food and water due to leg or other chronic problems should be euthanized.

Grower is responsible for humanely euthanizing uncaught birds within 24 hours after end of catch and for documenting this on mortality chart or other appropriate document.

Perdue flocks may only be euthanized by cervical dislocation unless otherwise directed by a Perdue Poultry Care Officer.

Perdue will provide on farm euthanasia training and Flock Advisors will monitor culling by Caretaker.

## Emergency Contact List (updated 8/3/22)

"IT'S YOUR CALL"		
HOT LINE		
<b>377-537-2463</b>		
<u>Growout</u>		
Clay Copeland	478.973.7034	
Beth Norris	478.994.7831	
Dan Roberts	478.235.2588	
Jana Starkey	478.733.0248	
Bailey Good	478.550.2979	
Charlie Jakes	478.283.0161	
Corey Youngblood	478.297.9496	
James Norris	478.972.6097	
Kate Fosberry	478.319.6181	
Katie Hanson	478.330.1848	
Keith Smith	478.993.6555	
Leah Thompson	478.342.7386	
Richard Ridgeway	478.733.6714	
Sherrie Cowart	478.972.6743	
Todd Harmon	478.973.4115	
Zack Lewis	478.508.6732	
<u>Hatchery</u>		
Jake Kime	478.214.6945	
Sasha Smith	478.972.6699	
Scott Edwards (AAS Trucking)	256.591.5434	
Tyler Edwards (AAS Trucking)	256.788.5187	
<u>Feed Mill</u>		
FEED INVENTORY	478.994.7804	
FEED INVENTORY	800.277.8017	
DISPATCH LAND LINE	478.994.7811	
DISPATCH CELL NUMBER	478.214.4493	
Kathryn Mizell	478.258.1165	
Rusty Hardisty	478.972.5528	
<u>Live Haul</u>		
Gene Owens	843.506.2074	
Jeremy Sears	229.212.2488	
JB Hunt Trucking	478.313.6066	
<u>Equipment Contractors</u>		
Brant Bailey	478.258.1601	
BTST Installations (Sam Davis)	478.214.2281	
Fairmount Poultry	770.714.2371	
GA Poultry	478.836.5072	
Haande Supply	912.384.5919	
<u>Electrical Contractors</u>		
Fairmount Poultry	770.714.2371	
George Westberry	478.951.7860	
<u>Building Contractors</u>		
Brant Bailey	478.258.1601	
Fred Rockenhaus	229.938.9939	
GPC	706.498.7909	
Lionheart Construction (Roger Hart)	706.680.5089	
<u>Water Contractors</u>		
Aqua Wells	770.228.2518	
DJ Pump Service	478.935.3325	
Morgan Well Drilling	770.227.8231	
<u>Generators</u>		
Atlantic Power	800.253.1528	
Fairmount Poultry	770.714.2371	
G&C Generators (Charlie Westberry)	478.954.5937	
Power Systems (Merv Hoover)	229.294.0683	
Power Source	205.665.7975	
State Line	770.540.9331	
Taylor Power	601.932.5674	

## Winter Guidelines 2022

20,000 ft<sup>2</sup> House

	COBB	ROSS	TEMP	SECS	%	CFM/Bird	Total CFM
DAY	TEMP						
1	94 - 91	51 - 91	45	15%	0.11	20,000	
M	7	87	87	120	40%	0.30	20,000
I	14	83	84	165	55%	0.40	20,000
N	21	78	80	225	74%	0.55	20,000
J	22	77.5	79.5	110	37%	0.55	40,000
M	28	73	74	150	51%	0.75	40,000
J	35	68	71	175	58%	0.85	40,000
M	42	66	68	195	65%	0.95	40,000
A	49	64	66	205	68%	1.00	40,000

* Day 1 temperatures							
Furnace heat house set point 94, Heat ON at 92, Run 1 degree							
Radiant brooder house set point 92, Heat ON at 90, Run 0.5 degree							
Tubie heat house set point 91, Heat ON at 89, Run 0.5 degree							
* Day 28 Heat ON may be set 3 degrees below set {maintain till end of flock}							
* Increase Minimum Ventilation CFM's. This will decrease min vent run time.							
Use the same fans for minimum ventilation at $\pm$ 2 degrees to maintain vent opening.							
* Wind Vent Calculation {# placed X CFM/Bird} / {Timmer CFM's X 300 seconds}							

\* ADJUST TARGET TEMPS AS NEEDED FOR BIRD COMFORT.  
\* First two fans in power mode should use a 1 degree offset.

AGE-->	0 - 14	15 - 24		22-28		29-35		36+ MOVE	
		Set-Up	Run	Set-Up	Run	Set-Up	Run	Set-Up	Run
P	20K CFM at +2 Total 20K CFM	20K CFM at +2 Total 20K CFM	40K CFM at +2 Total 40K CFM	40K CFM at +1 Total 40K CFM	40K CFM at +1 Total 40K CFM	20K CFM at +3 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +3 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 80K CFM
O	20K CFM at +4 Total 40K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 40K CFM	20K CFM at +3 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +3 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM
W	20K CFM at +5 Total 60K CFM								
E									
R									
T	Tunnel @ +8 Using 60K CFM	Tunnel @ +8 Using 60K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM				
U	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +5 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM			
N	20K CFM at +10 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM
W	20K CFM at +11 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +11 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +11 Total 140K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 140K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 140K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 140K CFM			
E									
L	Target 330 fpm @ 120K CFM	Target 330 fpm @ 120K CFM	Target 400 fpm @ 140K CFM	Target 400 fpm @ 140K CFM	Target 510 fpm @ 180K CFM	Target 510 fpm @ 180K CFM	Target 620 fpm @ 220K CFM	Target 620 fpm @ 220K CFM	Target 620 fpm @ 220K CFM
	Cool pad +14	Cool pad +14	Cool Pad +14	Cool Pad +14	Cool Pad +16	Cool Pad +16	Cool pad +14 not less than 82 (< 600 fpm)	Cool pad +14 not less than 84 (600 + fpm)	Cool pad +16 not less than 86 (700 + fpm)

\* Allow Cool Cells to run from 9am to 9pm.  
\* Always use the last two sensors in tunnel.  
\* Remember to adjust the target temperature or fan CFM's for bird comfort.

Revised 11/11/22

Summer Temperature Guidelines 2023  
20,000 ft<sup>2</sup> house

DAY	COBB TEMP	ROSS TEMP	SECS	%	CFM/Bird	Total CFM
1	92-89	92-89	60	20%	0.15	20,000
7	86	86	120	40%	0.30	20,000
14	81	81	165	55%	0.40	20,000
21	74	76	220	74%	0.55	20,000
22	73.5	75.5	115	38%	0.55	40,000
28	68	72	155	51%	0.75	40,000
35	63	67	175	58%	0.85	40,000
42	60	62	195	65%	0.95	40,000
49	60	62	205	68%	1.00	40,000

\* Day 1 temperatures

Furnace heat house set point 94, Heat ON at 92, Run 1 degree

Radiant brooder house set point 92, Heat ON at 90, Run 0.5 degree

Tube heat house set point 91, Heat ON at 89, Run 0.5 degree

\* Increase Minimum Ventilation CFM's. This will decrease min vent run time.

Use the same fans for minimum ventilation at + 2 degrees to maintain vent opening.

\* Min Vent Calculation (# placed) X CFM/Bird) / (Trimmer CFM's X 300 seconds)

## ADJUST TARGET TEMPS AS NEEDED FOR BIRD COMFORT.

\* The COBB temp column is for the COBB and ROSS 308 breeds.

\* The ROSS temp column is for the ROSS 708 breed.

\* Recommended Timer Setting Adjustments

Slight Ammonia = +15 seconds

Heavy Ammonia = +30 seconds (call your flock advisor)

Revised 3/2/23

## Summer Ventilation Guidelines 2023

20,000 ft<sup>2</sup> house

AGE-->	0 - 14	15 - 21	22-28	29-35	36-MOVE
P	Set-Up 20K CFM at +1 Total 20K CFM	20K CFM at +1 Total 20K CFM	20K CFM at +1 Total 40K CFM	40K CFM at +1 Total 40K CFM	40K CFM at +1 Total 40K CFM
O	Neg 20K CFM at +3	Total 40K CFM	20K CFM at +2 Total 40K CFM	20K CFM at +2 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +2 Total 60K CFM
W	Vent 20K CFM at +5	Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 60K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 80K CFM	20K CFM at +4 Total 80K CFM
E					
R					
T	Tunnel @ +8 Using 60K CFM 20K CFM at +9 Total 80K CFM	Tunnel @ +8 Using 80K CFM 20K CFM at +9 Total 100K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM 20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM 20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM	Tunnel @ +7 Using 80K CFM 20K CFM at +8 Total 100K CFM
U	Fan 20K CFM at +10 Total 110K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 100K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +9 Total 120K CFM
N	Set-Up 20K CFM at +11 Total 110K CFM	20K CFM at +11 Total 120K CFM	20K CFM at +11 Total 140K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 140K CFM	20K CFM at +10 Total 140K CFM
N					
E					
L	Target 330 fpm @ 120K CFM	Target 330 fpm @ 120K CFM	Target 400 fpm @ 140K CFM	Target 400 fpm @ 140K CFM	Target 400 fpm @ 140K CFM
	Cool Pad +14	Cool Pad +14	Target 570 fpm @ 200K CFM	Target 570 fpm @ 200K CFM	Target 570 fpm @ 200K CFM
			Cool pad +16 not less than 82 {< 600 fpm} Cool pad +16 not less than 84 (600+ fpm) Cool pad +18 not less than 86 (700+ fpm)	Cool pad +16 not less than 82 {< 600 fpm} Cool pad +16 not less than 84 (600+ fpm) Cool pad +18 not less than 86 (700+ fpm)	Cool pad +16 not less than 82 {< 600 fpm} Cool pad +16 not less than 84 (600+ fpm) Cool pad +18 not less than 86 (700+ fpm)
			Target 210,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 3 (600 fpm) Target 250,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 4 (700 fpm) Do Not exceed 750 fpm	Target 210,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 3 (600 fpm) Target 250,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 4 (700 fpm) Do Not exceed 750 fpm	Target 210,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 3 (600 fpm) Target 250,000 CFM 40'x500' tier 4 (700 fpm) Do Not exceed 750 fpm
			Goal 22-31 Night Temps above 55 degrees Minimum Night Ventilation Power Mode minimum 60K CFM	Goal 32-35 Night Temps above 55 degrees Minimum Night Ventilation Tunnel Mode with minimum 80,000 cfm	Goal 36-Harvest Night Temps above 55 degrees Minimum Night Ventilation Tunnel Mode with minimum 100,000 cfm

\* Remember to adjust the target temperature or fan CFM's for bird comfort.

\* Allow Cool Cells to run from 9am to 10pm.

\* Always use the last two sensors when in tunnel

\* Inside foggers ON at 90 degrees and run for 1/2 degree (or run on a timer).

Use foggers if birds are older than 30 days and house temps are greater than 90 degrees.

Check plumbing connections and fogger spray tips for leaks before using each flock.

Revised 3/2/23

**SOP - Ventilation During Harvest**

70 degrees or greater outside temperature

Minimum 8 fans

50 to 70 degrees outside temperature

Minimum 6 fans

40 to 50 degrees outside temperature

Minimum 4 fans

30 to 40 degrees outside temperature

MAXIMUM 4 fans

Minimum 3 fans

Less than 30 degrees outside temperature

Use 3 fans

**ADJUST FOR BIRD COMFORT**

**LOCK TUNNEL FANS IN THE "ON" POSITION**

**USE TUNNEL FANS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE HOUSE**

**BE AVAILABLE TO MAKE CHANGES**

**KNOW YOUR CATCH CREW LEADER and SHARE MOBILE PHONE NUMBERS**

**Open front door 100%**

**Adjust tunnel opening to a minimum of 0.05 static pressure**

**Follow Cool Cell settings on the temperature/ventilation guide**

Rev. 1.7.21

Lighting Program

<u>Days</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Light intensity</u>
Days 0 - 7	23 hrs, light - 1 hr. darkness @ 11 p.m.	2 - 3 ft. candles minimum
Day 8 to full house	6 hours of darkness 11 pm - 5 am	1.0 ft. candle
Full house to 5 days prior to move	6 hours of darkness 11 pm - 5 am	1.0 ft. candle (consult flock advisor if birds are flighty)
5 days prior to movement	0 hours of darkness	1.0 ft. candle (consult flock advisor if birds are flighty)

Revised 5/22/20

## Water Treatment Program 2021

### Farms with a Duttrion or Neodor Chlorination System

<b>AGE</b> <b>0 - 29 Days</b>	<b>Optional</b> <p>If your pH is higher than 5.5 then  Run a PWT stock solution at a rate of 1-4 bags (*) per 5 Gallons of Water  * maintain a pH of 5-6 throughout the flock</p>
<b>Day 7</b>	<b>Required</b> <p>Test water at drinker nipple on far side of house 100' from front wall.  Make adjustments to maintain a range of .60 to .90 on electronic test instrument.</p>
<b>7 Days Prior to Movement</b>	<b>Optional</b> <p>Run a PWT stock solution at a rate of 2 packs per 4 Gallons of Water</p>
<b>In a Mortality Situation</b>	<b>Required</b> <p>If mortality doubles from one day to the next ...i.e.:  4 to 8    10 to 20    6 to 11    9 to 17  <b>AND / OR</b> water consumption decreases from one day to the next.  Run a COPPER SULFATE stock solution at the rate of 2 packs per 5 Gallons on Water  for 3 days or until mortality goes back to normal</p>
<b>After Flock Moves</b>	<b>Required</b> <p>Flush water lines with Sanidate using the Proportioner at a 3% solution.  Allow Sanidate to sit in water lines as directed on the label.  <b>Flush lines with plain water following the Sanidate Flush to clear lines of product.</b></p>

\* Revision Date 12/16/21

## Water Guidelines

Week 1 – 2	Week 2 – 3	Week 3 – 4	Week 4 – Move
			
			
2 inches Goal 15 ml	4-6 inches Goal 25 ml	6-8 inches Goal 30 ml	10 inches Goal 40 ml

- Low flow drinkers (Ziggity) may need more water in sight tube to reach flow ml goal.
- Monitor water consumption daily. Watch for drops in consumption.
- Monitor drinker height. Low drinkers will wet floors.
  - Day 1-4 – Set height so birds turn their head to drink.
  - Day 5-7 – Set height so birds are transitioning from turning their head to drink to looking up to drink.
  - Day 8 till the end of the flock – Heads Up Drinking
- Set water regulator and the end sight tube 1 inch higher than the drinker line. This will help reduce air locks in the drinker line.
- Be sure that you have water at the end of each drinker line. If not, adjust drinker pressure. Then check water at the end of the drinker line. Do not over adjust pressure!
- Sight tubes need to be cleaned every flock inside and out. Cover sight tubes with a plastic sleeve. This will make it easier to see the ball floating in the sight tube.

Revised 3/3/22

## Brooding Feed Guideline

- Standard feed tray under every chick mate (red tray or turbo feeder)
- Supplemental trays in addition to red feed tray or turbo under chick mates.

	<u>Jumbo Tray</u>		<u>Red Feed Tray</u>
• 36' house	15	OR	60
• 40' x 500'	38	OR	150
• 42' x 600'	54	OR	216
• 44' x 600'	54	OR	216
• 50' x 500'	38	OR	150

- Cobb Recommendations

- ❖ Cobb standard is 1 feed tray per 75 chicks placed.
- ❖ Cobb feed conversion is 1:1 for the first 9 days.

### More Feeder Space = More Bird Weight

- One-third brooded houses should add 16 jumbos or 64 standard feed trays.
- Supplemental trays should be at water & feed lines and in the center of the house.
- Do not put trays against the side walls of the house. This pulls chicks away from heat, feed and water.
- Do not put feed trays directly under a radiant heater.
- Fill trays as needed to keep feed available to the chicks. **Do not over fill trays.**
- Feed tray removal guideline
  - Jumbo feed trays at 9 days.
  - Red trays not under chick mates at 9 days.
  - Red trays or turbo under chick mates, remove a third of the trays each day on day 10, 11 and 12. Shut off the feed slide at the chick mate 2 days before removing tray.
- Cumberland HI-LO feed pans need to be raised out of the collapsed pan position at day 4.
- Start closing flood window on feed pans at day 9 and have flood window closed at day 12.
- FEEDING ON PAPER AT PLACEMENT IS STRONGLY ENCOURAGED FOR OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE.

## Migration Guidelines

### Half house End Brood

- 1/2 house end brood summer: 7 days whole house
- 1/2 house end brood winter: 9 days whole house

### Half House Center Brood

- 1/2 house center brood summer: 7 days whole house
- 1/2 house center brood winter: 9 days move to the front, 12 days move to whole house

### Third House Center Brood

- 1/3 house center brood summer: 4 days whole house
- 1/3 house center brood winter: 4 days move to the front, 12 days move to whole house

### Two Third House Brood

- 2/3 house brood summer: 10 days whole house
- 2/3 house brood winter: 12 days whole house

**MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR PERDUE HOUSES**  
**FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY**  
**FLOCK ADVISOR**

**AFTER FLOCK MOVES:**

- 1) Empty all feed pans of old withdrawal feed and clean bins of any caked feed.
- 2) Houses must be cleaned of all dust, dirt and spider webs. This includes the ceiling, sidewalls, fans, screens, cables, feed lines, heaters, water lines and standpipes.
- 3) Follow recommendations on litter management.
  - Cake out or windrow litter within 24 hours of harvest.
  - When windrowing, litter should be rolled a minimum of 2x and each time should reach a minimum temp of 130 degrees
  - All cake should be removed from sidewalls and corners
  - Litter should be leveled to be spread evenly across the house
- 4) Close houses during downtime to allow for litter to dry and ammonia to burn off. Ventilation should be run at a minimum of 10% fan time on a 10-minute timer. Set sidewall vents to run in the auto position. Follow Flock Advisor recommendations for static pressure settings.
- 5) Apply recommended insecticide for darkling beetle control, only use insecticides approved for poultry houses. Insecticide should be applied at label rate and correct time for flock placement.
- 6) Treat for fire ants as needed with recommended product. Must be approved for use in poultry houses.
- 7) House should be checked for rodent activity. Any active areas should be baited with approved rodenticide. All bait stations (minimum of 10 per house) should have fresh bait applied.
- 8) Litter depth should always be maintained at a minimum of 5-6 inches across the house.
- 9) Change water filters.
- 10) Check generator for proper operation and check general maintenance.
- 11) Cut grass prior to placement.
- 11) Ensure all farm lanes and driveway are free of holes and in good condition.

- 13) No litter should be uncovered on the farm.
- 14) Clean any feed on feed bin pad.
- 15) Clean drinker lines with recommended product. Follow label instructions. Flush drinker lines with fresh water after cleaning drinker lines.

## **48 HOUR PREPLACEMENT**

- 1) Clean bulbs and replace those no longer working to achieve a 3.0 ft candle. The lights must meet growout specifications.
- 2) Clean drinker lines with recommended product. Standpipes must be cleaned in order to see the floater.
- 3) Lower drinker lines to approximately three feet, flush drinker lines until water is clear. Trigger drinker nipples to insure none are sticking, check the lines for air locks. Adjust pressure to achieve proper flow rate for brooding based of ml per minute recommendations.
  - Adjust drinker regulator to 2 inches higher than drinker line.
  - Check end of the lines for water
  - Check for leaks.
- 4) Lower feed pans, set-out a minimum of 14/1000 feed trays and recommended supplemental feeders placed in houses as required by growout. Flood pans and feed all trays full.
- 5) Install migration partition securely and be sure it is chick proof, fasten brood skirt.
- 6) Lower brood curtains and latch all vents outside of brood chamber.
  - Have correct number of vents unbuttoned in brood chamber to satisfy minimum ventilation requirements as recommended by Flock Advisor.
- 7) Check sensors for proper calibration.
- 8) Set controllers to maintain 90-degree target in brood chamber-heat should be on by noon.
  - No fan time needed for 1st 24 hrs. of preheating.
  - Pre-heat may differ with radiant heaters – follow Flock Advisor recommendations.
- 9) Check fans for proper operation.

## 24 HOUR PREPLACEMENT

- 1) Increase heat settings to Growout recommendations to achieve a 90 - 92 degree floor temp at placement.
  - Sensors should hang 2 inches off floor.
  - In houses with radiant heat sensors should be adjusted as Flock Advisor recommends.
- 2) Lower drinkers to have nipples 4" off litter and level lines
- 3) Check thermalarms, siren and backups for proper operations.
- 4) Set thermalarms +20 to -20 degrees of set point.  
Set backup heating and first cooling +12 or -12 degrees of target
- 5) Apply recommended litter treatment. Follow application guidelines.
- 6) Start timer fans to control ammonia prior to placement times.
  - Ammonia must be under 25ppm at placement
- 7) Set vents to open approximately 2 inches when timer fans are on. Follow Flock Advisor recommendations for static pressure settings.
- 8) Place foot pans at line of separation and fill with fresh disinfectant.

## DAY OF PLACEMENT

- 1) By 7am check air quality (note A & B) \* Placement should be ready by 7am.  
A- Ammonia 25 ppm or less by placement  
B- Humidity kept 50-70%
- 2) Remember to maintain 90 - 92 degrees litter temps.
- 3) Turn on alarm system. Test alarm to call programed phone numbers. Test alarm battery.  
Reset thermalarms +20 to -20 degrees of set point.  
Reset back-ups +12 or -12 degrees of average house temperature.  
Turn on siren.
- 4) Sweep off nipples and tap drinker lines to get a drop of water on all nipples, recheck pressure, check for air locks and check for leaks.
- 5) Follow current lighting program.

- 6) After bird arrival walk chicks and tap lines a minimum of 4-5 times per day for first week.
- 7) Recheck stand pipes and each end of lines for correct ml per min water flow.
- 8) Adjust drinker line height as needed to have drinker nipple eye level to chick for first 3 days.

### DAY 1, 2 &3

- 1) Check air quality
  - Ammonia no greater than 25ppm
  - Humidity between 50-70%
  - Adjust ventilation if needed
- 2) Maintain floor temp of 90 degrees, adjust target as needed for bird comfort.
- 3) Feed chick's morning and evening, or more if needed to ensure trays and pans do not run empty.
- 4) Continue to walk and tap lines a minimum of 4-5 times per day.
- 5) Check drinker pressure.
- 6) Follow current lighting program.

### DAY 4 & 5

- 1) Check air quality
  - Ammonia no greater than 25ppm
  - Humidity between 50-70%
  - Adjust ventilation if needed
- 2) Lower target temp to maintain chick comfort.
- 3) Reset thermal alarms +20 to -20 degrees of set point. Reset backup +12 or -12 degrees of average house temperature.
- 4) Follow current lighting program.
- 5) Raise drinker nipples to top of chicks' head.

- 6) Continue to feed up as needed to ensure no empty trays and pans.
  - Both feed pans and trays should be no less than half full.
- 7) Continue to walk birds and tap drinker lines

## DAY 6-10

- 1) Check air quality.
  - Ammonia no greater than 25ppm
  - Humidity between 50-70%
  - Adjust ventilation if needed
- 2) Follow temperature guidelines and adjust to keep chicks comfortable.
- 3) Adjust pressure in standpipes to maintain recommended ml per minute.
  - Ensure water is reaching the end of the lines.
- 4) Thermalarms + 20 to -20 degrees of set point and backups +12 or -12 of set point.
- 5) Raise drinker lines to keep the drinker nipple at a 45 degree angle for average chick.
- 6) Keep feed pans and supplemental trays at least half full of feed.

## ALARMS:

- 1) Be sure all thermalarms are clean and functional.
- 2) Where applicable check battery function on alarm system.
- 3) Proper alarm settings:
  - A. All thermalarms set + 20 to -20 degrees of set point.
  - B. Backups should be kept +12 or -12 degrees from average house temperature
  - C. Siren should be functional and ON always.

## MIGRATION

Follow migration guidelines.

- Always discuss migration plan with Flock Advisor.

### 24 hrs. Prior to migrating

- 1) Flush drinkers on non-brood end and lower lines, set pressure at recommended ml per minute.
- 2) Tap all nipples to ensure none are sticking.
- 3) Lower feed pans and activate control switch.
- 4) Place out recommended feed trays and position as recommended by Flock Advisor. Fill both feed pans and trays full, feed pans should be flooded.
  - Do not start removing feed until day 12-14 – discuss plan with Flock Advisor
- 5) Adjust feed lines to ensure feed availability.

Start preheating growout chamber.

### DAY OF MIGRATION

- 1) Move birds to next chamber and follow recommendations for ventilation.
- 2) Ensure extra light intensity over the control pan.
- 4) Have birds spread evenly within 48 hrs.
- 5) Set out migration fences as soon as possible use a minimum of 3 fences dividing birds evenly.

## DAILY CHECK LIST

- 1) Check Air quality - Check Ammonia levels and adjust timer fans as needed. Adjust fan time based on ammonia levels and humidity. Ammonia should be maintained at 25ppm or less and humidity at 50-70% to prevent house from being too dry or too damp.
- 2) Check temperature for bird comfort, adjust target as needed
- 3) Water
  - Record Daily Consumption
  - Adjust drinker regulator to 1-2 inches higher than drinker line.
  - Maintain proper drinker height and pressure in stand pipe.
  - Check chlorine dioxide systems daily for proper operation.
- 4) Feed
  - If brooding chicks, feed at least twice daily in supplemental feeders and feed line pans, chicks should never have empty trays or pans.
  - Check fill system and feed lines for proper operation.
  - Raise feedlines daily to maintain proper height.
- 5) Lights
  - Be sure all lights are functioning properly, maintain extra light intensity over control pans
  - Follow current lighting program.
- 6) Euthanize cull birds by approved methods, pick up dead and record on mortality charts twice a day.
- 7) Adjust alarms and backups.
- 8) Check foot pans daily and replace disinfectant as needed

Revised 2/21/20

Poultry Care Process Verified Programs / Perdue Foods LLC

## G2 Grow Out Generator Testing Log

Farm Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Perdue Foods  
Forsyth Pesticide Program

1. For the prevention of darkling beetles and larva. The pesticide will be applied 3 to 4 days before placement or as directed by the flock advisor.
2. Chemicals to be used will be delivered by flock advisors within one week of final movement of current flock.
3. All labeled directions to be followed.

## Forsyth Rodent Program

Program to facilitate the use of bait stations

1. Bait stations can be either commercial or the producer can use 2 inch to 3 inch PVC pipe.
2. Stations need to be strategically placed around poultry houses.
3. Placement of stations to be determined by flock advisor.
4. Producer needs to keep a check on stations to ensure fresh bait is in them.
5. Flock advisors need to check stations for fresh bait on a routine basis.
6. Stations should be baited with fresh bait at the beginning of each flock.
7. Bait to be distributed to producer by flock advisor.

## Summer Application Rate (Placements April 1 - September 30)

Number of Flocks Since Total Cleanout	PLT Application Rate for Brood Area	ALUM Application Rate for Brood Area
1 to 3 flocks	50 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	20 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
4 to 6 flocks	75 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	25 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
More than 6 flocks	100 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	30 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Windrowed Litter	100 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	30 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>

## Winter Application Rate (Placements Oct 1 - March 31)

Number of Flocks Since Total Cleanout	PLT Application Rate for Brood Area	ALUM Application Rate for Brood Area
1 to 3 flocks	75 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	25 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
4 to 6 flocks	100 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	30 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
More than 6 flocks	125 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	35 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Windrowed Litter	125 pounds per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>	35 gallons per 1000 ft <sup>2</sup>

Revised 1/17/23

# Poultry Guard® Liquid Litter Amendment

## Pre Application Procedures

1. Close house immediately upon bird removal to retain litter temperature and drive off ammonia.
2. Run minimum ventilation to remove ammonia from house.
3. Manage litter according to integrator guidelines (decaking, windrowing) within 48 hours of bird removal.
4. Do NOT till or overwork litter to powder-like consistency.
5. Litter should set for at least 3 days undisturbed prior to application.
6. Schedule application 2-4 days before placement.
7. Exhaust ammonia from house before application by running 2 tunnel fans. Doors should be open with lights on and tunnel fans running upon applicator arrival.

## Post Application Procedures

1. Close house and run minimum ventilation.
2. Drop brooding curtains as soon as possible.
3. Prepare house for chick placement and preheat per integrator guidelines.
4. Run minimum ventilation during preheat.



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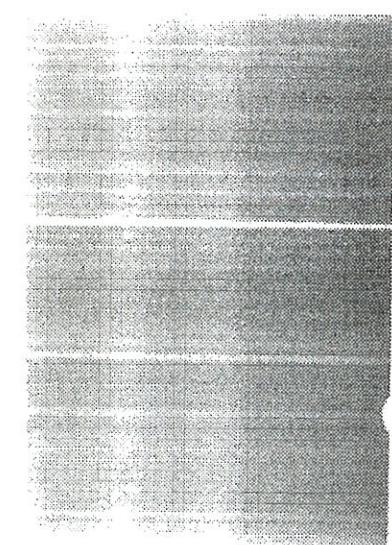
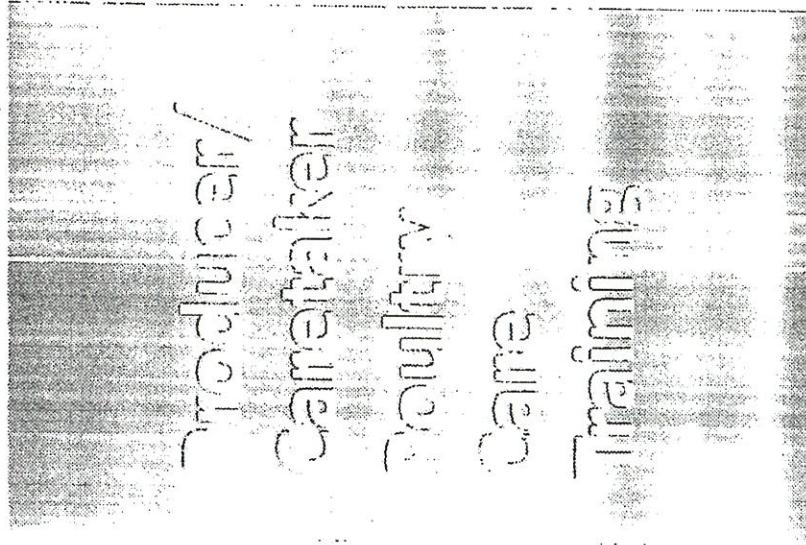
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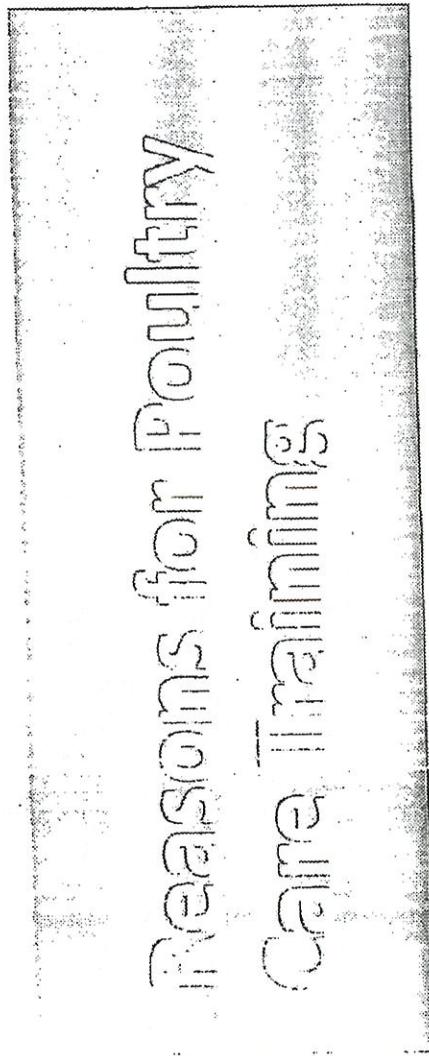
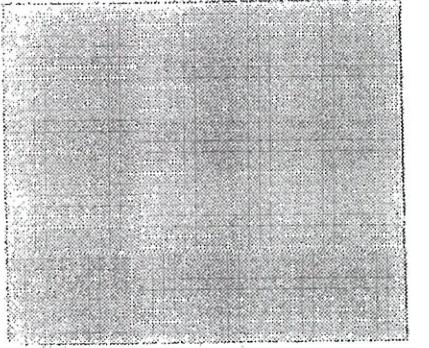
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## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC

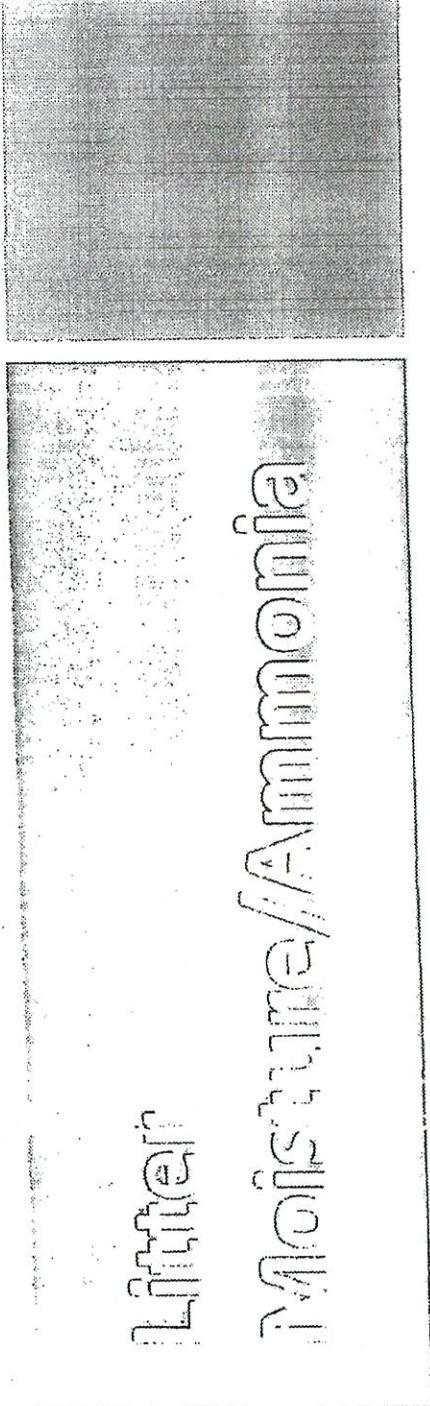


- Chickens can feel pain and discomfort.
- They may even be able to experience anxiety or fear.
- Humans and animals don't live in a pain free world but we need to minimize pain when possible.
- We have a responsibility to care for chickens properly.

Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC

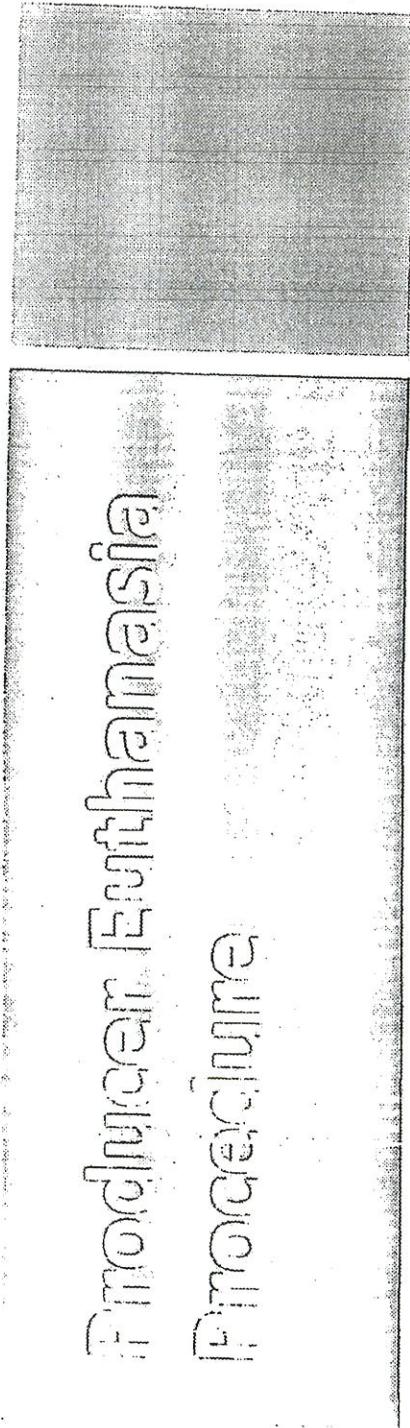
Abuse of our chickens will not  
be tolerated under any  
circumstances.

Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



- Written minimum ventilation and temperature program must be on farm
- Ammonia levels should not exceed 25 ppm
  - Increase ventilation and consider use of litter amendments to reduce ammonia
- Litter should be loosely compacted when squeezed. Cake should not extend more than 2 ft. from drinkers/feeders.
- Maintain and adjust waterlines at appropriate height and flow rate.

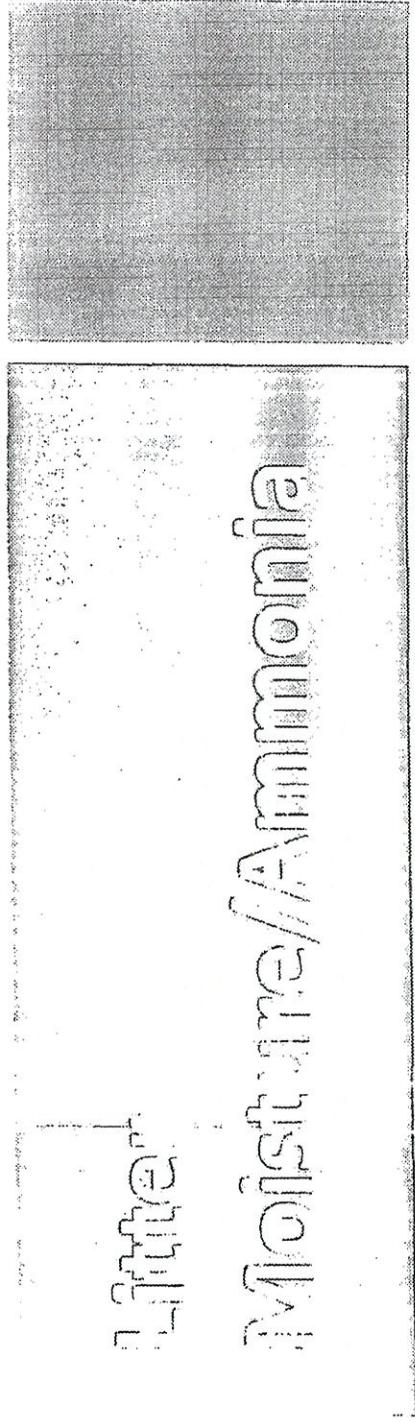
## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



### Euthanasia Training for Cervical Dislocation:

- The legs of the bird should be grasped and the neck stretched by pulling on the head while applying a ventrodorsal rotational force to the back of the skull until separation is felt between skull and cervical vertebrae.
- Confirm death before disposal.

## 2 Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



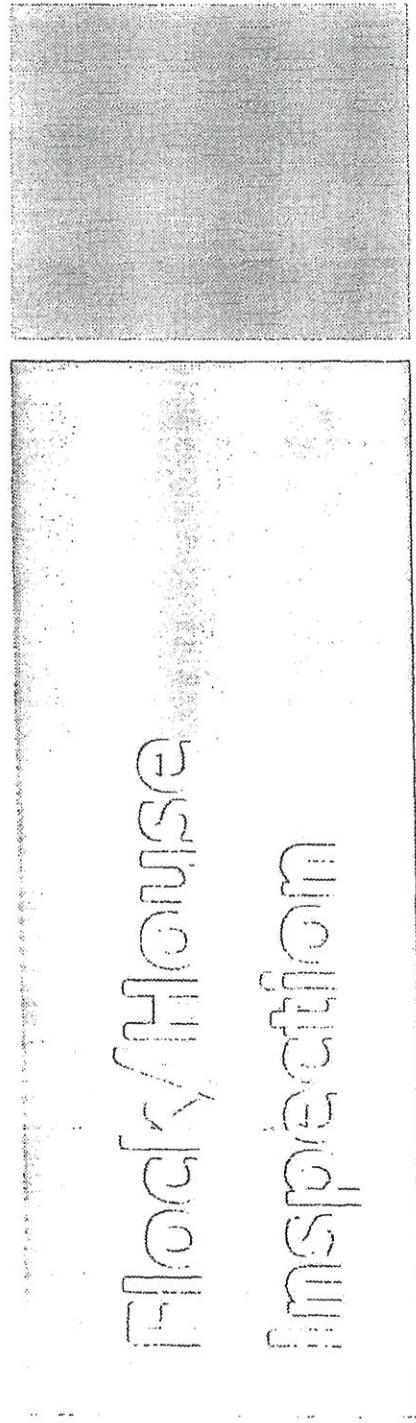
- Litter management and ventilation in the first 3 weeks impacts footpad quality greatly.
- Footpad (paw) quality is evaluated at processing.
- Two sets of 200 paws are scored daily from two different flocks. At least 90% must score "PASS".

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC

# Lighting

AGE	DURATION	INTENSITY
Placement to 7 Days	≥ 1 hour of continuous darkness, with dark period occurring between 7pm and 5am	≥ 2 footcandles during the light period. Dark period intensity must be ≤ 10% of the intensity during the light period.
7-14 Days Migration (e.g. 1 Day)	≥ 4 hours of continuous darkness, with the dark period occurring between 7pm and 5am	≥ 0.1 footcandle during the light period. Dark period intensity must be ≤ 10% of the intensity during the light period.
14-21 Days to Full House (e.g. 1 Day)	≥ 6 hours of continuous darkness, with the dark period occurring between 7pm and 5am	≥ 0.1 footcandle during the light period. Dark period intensity must be ≤ 10% of the intensity during the light period.
21-35 Days (e.g. 1 Day) Prior to Movement to Movement (e.g. 1 Day)	≥ 0 hours of continuous darkness, with dark period occurring between 7pm and 5am	≥ 0.1 footcandle during the light period. Dark period intensity must be ≤ 10% of the intensity during the light period.

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



- o Caretaker must walk through houses at least twice per day and record mortality and culls (separately). Dead birds must be removed daily.
  - o House and equipment should be in good working order to maintain good husbandry and protect birds from the environment.
  - o All birds should be able to reach food and water.
  - o Company has a written water sanitation program to control bacterial growth in the drinker system.
  - o In flocks older than one week, if mortality exceeds 3 birds/1000 on two consecutive days or 5/1000 on a single day, veterinary consultation is required.
- o If mortality exceeds this threshold, contact your Flock Advisor immediately so veterinarian can be consulted.
- o One house of each flock must be gait scored during the week prior to slaughter by either a farm caretaker or Perdue associate and corrective action taken (and documented) if gait score is 10 or greater.
- o Birds must be free to roam in the growing area. Migration barriers are acceptable but cages are not. On farms where outdoor access is provided, it must comply with either National Organic Program, GAP Step 3 or higher, or section 4.7 guidelines.

Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC

Block/House

Inspection

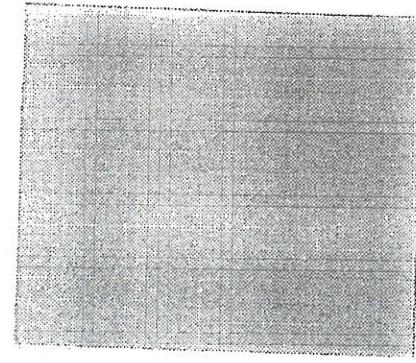
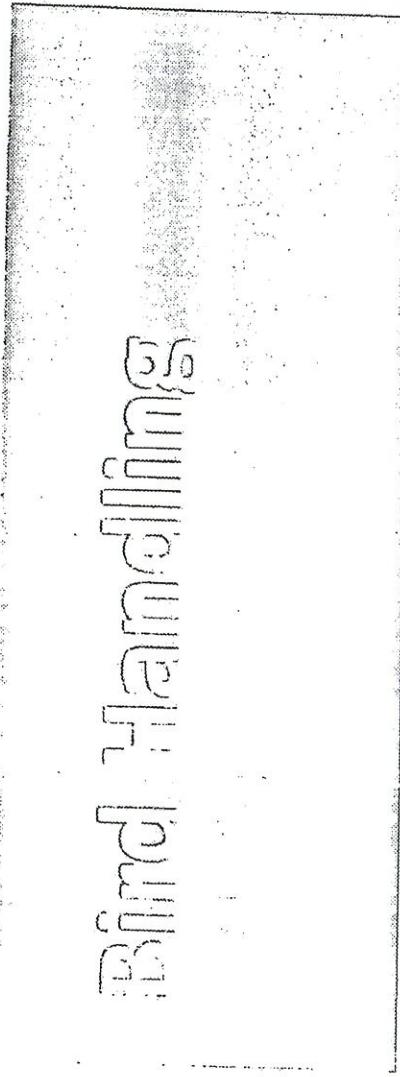
- Rodent/Vermin Control measures in place and checked quarterly.
- Biosecurity program must be in place
- Written minimum ventilation program must be on farm.
- Emergency protocol for loss of power.
- Backup generator maintained, tested monthly and documented.

Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC

PerdueCare / CareTalker  
Poultry Care Training

- Be sure to sign the training log after completion of training.
- If you have questions regarding poultry care procedures at any time please contact a **Flock Advisor** or **Perdue Poultry Care Officer**
- **END**

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



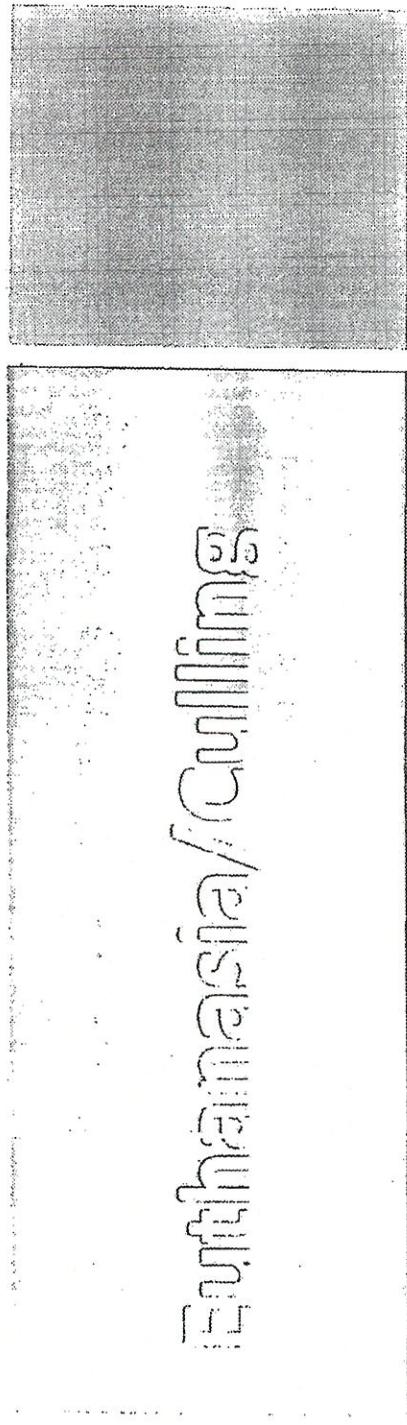
### Chicks to Two (2) Weeks of Age:

- When individual chicks are handled, they should be picked up using a cupped hand supporting their entire body.
- When held, they should be in a cupped hand or allowed to stand on both legs on a cupped hand.
- When expedient (to avoid injury to a chick or employee), they can be picked up by both legs briefly and then held as described above.
- Chicks should not be picked up by the head, neck, wing, wings, or one leg.
- A flexible edged tool (such as a squeegee or rubber rake) can be used to gently move a chick from a hazardous area so it can then be retrieved with another approved method.

- Two weeks of age to movement
  - Bird(s) must be caught by the leg(s) or whole body.
  - Birds are to be carried by the leg(s) or whole body.
  - Birds must never be lifted, carried or dragged by the wing(s) or neck.
  - Live birds must never be thrown, kicked or used as an object towards other birds.

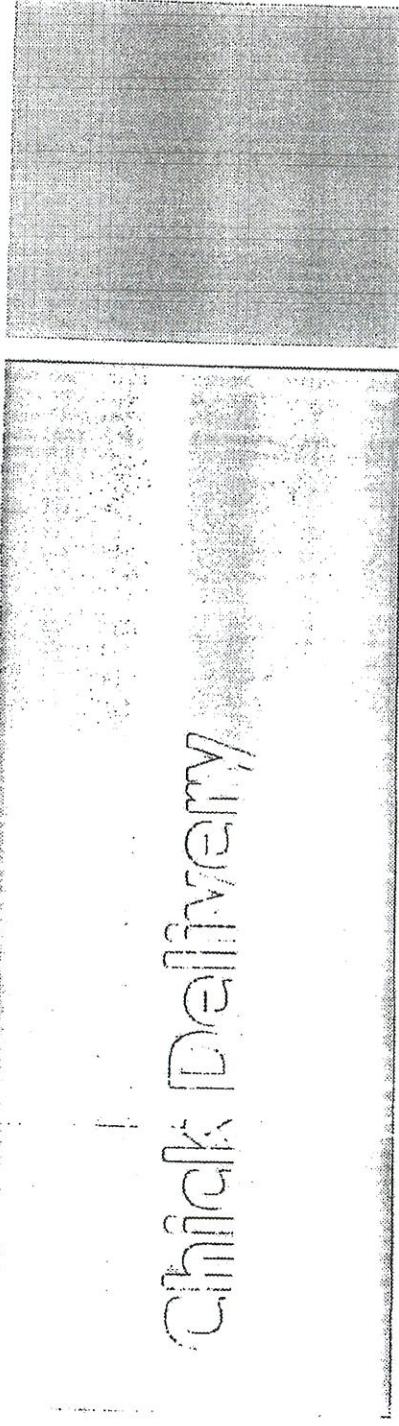
- Acceptable tools for use can include a grabber, hand held fish net and leg hook. This list is not all inclusive.

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



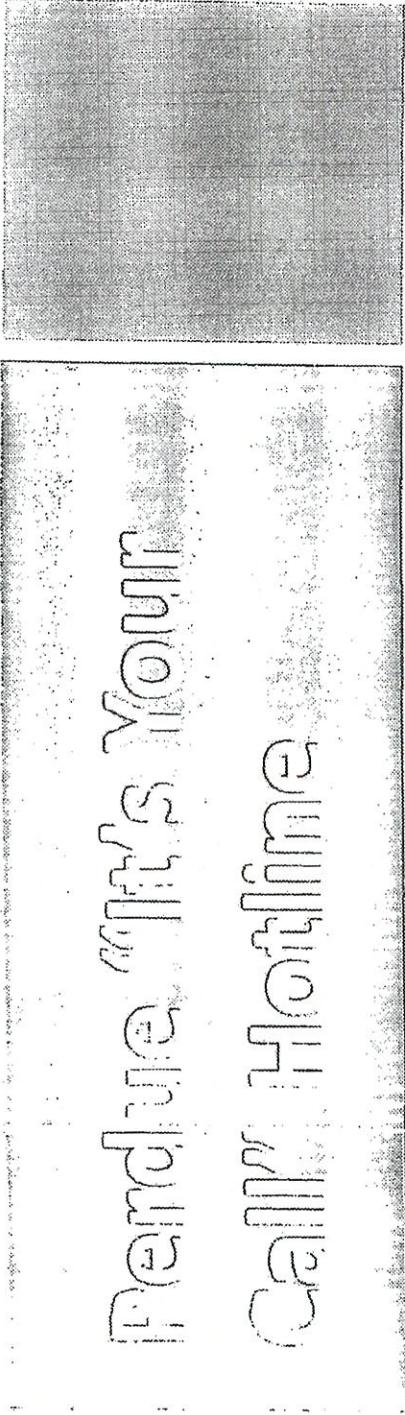
- ~ Euthanasia: The act of humanely ending a bird's life.
- ~ Culling: Selecting birds that need to be euthanized.
- ~ Birds unlikely to thrive or unable to reach food and water due to leg or other chronic problems should be euthanized.
- ~ Grower is responsible for humanely euthanizing uncaught birds within 24 hours after end of catch and for documenting this on mortality chart or other appropriate document.
- ~ Perdue flocks may only be euthanized by cervical dislocation unless otherwise directed by a Perdue Poultry Care Officer.
- ~ Perdue will provide on farm euthanasia training and Flock Advisors will monitor culling by Caretaker.

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



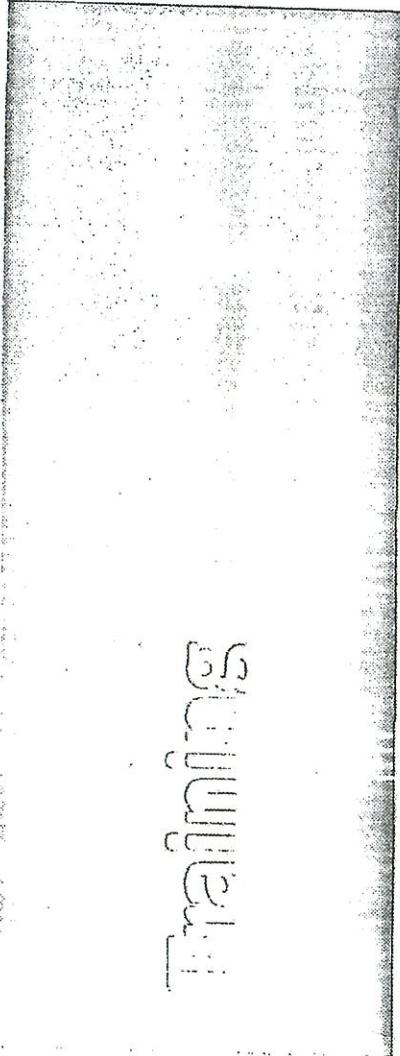
- Chick delivery personnel should not step on or drive over chicks as they move about the house.
- Chicks should be placed relatively uniformly (along the placement line) in the brood area.
- Chicks should be placed near available feed and functioning water lines.
- Chick boxes should be emptied from waist high or lower.

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



- ~ If you have a poultry care concern or observe an improper act/abuse, please contact your flock advisor or a Poultry Care Officer. If they are unable to assist you or you are uncomfortable discussing the issue with them, you can call the Perdue "It's Your Call" hotline (877-587-2463).

## Poultry Care Process Verified Program / Perdue Foods LLC



- All Perdue Producers/Caretakers are trained on:
  - Chick Delivery
  - Euthanasia/Culling
  - Litter Moisture/Ammonia
  - Lighting
  - House and Flock Inspection
  - Rodent/Vermifuge Control Program
  - Biosecurity
  - Emergency Backup System
- Producers/Caretakers verify with signature that they understand the Perdue Poultry Care requirements.





# Perfect Placement

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Date: 01/20/2012

Flock Supervisor: Dan

Time: 3:40 PM

Alarm/Backup Standards Met? YES

 NO
Producer Present:  YES

NO

## Placement

### Air

Litter temp 90 - 92 degree (average)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ammonia less than 25 PPM and litter amendment used at proper rate and or new litter

				90	91		
				20	20		

Minimum static pressure .10 w/ two 36" fans or must meet tier requirements

				.12	.11		
--	--	--	--	-----	-----	--	--

### Water

Water 15-25 ML/min

				25	50		

Less than 8 grams activation

				Yes	Yes		
				Yes	Yes		

\*each line should be checked 10' from end

Verify drinker lines cleaned and flushed between flocks

Lines level, eye height, nipples activated

\* activate minimum of five per line

### Feed

Supplemental feed standards met

				Yes	Yes		

### Light

Target 3.0 Footcandles. Maintain 2.0 Footcandles.

				2.10	2.00		

### 1 Week Qualifier

One week mortality % (1.0% or less)


### Total Score Y/N


### Comments:

Dont forget to do the following before the birds place.

Turn on alarm at controller and dailer system.

Turn on backup at breakers and set them about 10-12 degrees above set point.

Turn on water and set the flow at 20-25 ml/min at the end of each line.

Set water height so the stainless nipple is eye level to the chick.

Check for stuck nipples once you lower water lines and roll nipples if needed.

The ammonia should come down to 25 ppm or less once the PLT is applied.





# Perfect Placement

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Date: 01/23/2012

Flock Supervisor: Dan

Time: 12:45 PM

Alarm/Backup Standards Met? YES

NO

Producer Present: YES NO

## Placement

### Air

Litter temp 90 - 92 degree (average)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ammonia less than 25 PPM and litter amendment used at proper rate and or new litter

90	87	83	77				
20	20	15	20				

Minimum static pressure .10 w/ two 36" fans or must meet tier requirements

.12	.10	.11	.11				
-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

### Water

Water 15-25 ML/min

20	20	20	20				

Less than 8 grams activation

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				

\*each line should be checked 10' from end

Verify drinker lines cleaned and flushed between flocks

Lines level, eye height, nipples activated

\* activate minimum of five per line

### Feed

Supplemental feed standards met

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--

### Light

Target 3.0 Footcandles. Maintain 2.0 Footcandles.

2.20	2.10	2.00	2.10				
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### 1 Week Qualifier

One week mortality % (1.0% or less)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Total Score Y/N

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

### Comments:

The floor temps are low because PLT was just applied. The heaters are warming up the house's. The temps should come back in limits soon.

Do the following before the birds place.

Turn on water and set water flow at the end of each line at 25 ml/min.

Lower water lines so the nipples are eye level to the chick.

Check for stuck water nipples before placement and roll nipples if needed.

Turn on backup breakers and set backups 12 degrees above set point.

Turn on alarm system at controller and dailer system.



## PEST INSPECTION FORM

01/20/2012

COMPLEX:	Perry	CONTRACT:	375
FARM:	Hazel Lee	FLOCK SUPERVISOR:	Dan
FLOCK PLACEMENT DATE:	01/20/2012	ROUTE:	841

HOUSE# 1-2

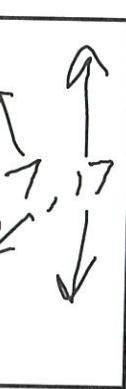
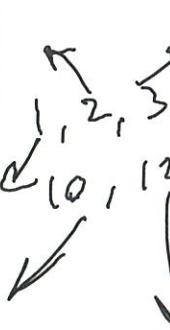
HOUSE# 3-4

HOUSE# 5-6

HOUSE#



Front



Front



Front



Front

Mark the following columns as Yes or No. Write in NA if not applicable. Place the respective corresponding number of any non-conformance above and explain below under Comments.

		yes	no			yes	no
1	Area inside of drip line free of vegetation		✗	11	No Rodent burrows present	✗	
2	Grass around houses cut		✗	12	Rodent blocks present and fresh	✗	
3	Trash removed around the houses		✗	13	Cool cells/pads free of rodent holes	✗	
4	Doors close tightly	✗	✗	14	Ceiling free of rodent holes	✗	
5	Feed Bin Pads clean of feed	✗	✗	15	Dirt floor free of rodent burrows	✗	
6	Dead bird compost / disposal inspected	✗	✗	16	Brooder curtain free of rodent signs	✗	
7	Walls free of holes		✗	17	Litter free of darkling beetles	✗	
8	Signs of other animals		✗	18	Sidewalls free of darkling beetles	✗	
9	Houses free of wild birds	✗	✗	19	All mortality removed	✗	
10	Rodent bait stations present with fresh bait	✗	✗				

Rodenticide used:

Date of last application:

Pesticide used: *Permacap*Date of last application: *01/18/2012* Amount used per house: *1 jug***Comments:**

*Continue to treat for beetles between flocks.*

*The following will help reduce rodent problems on the farm.*

*Put out fresh rat bait at bait stations.*

*Cut grass around house's.*

*Haul off trash around house's.*



## GROWOUT GENERAL BMP LOG

PRODUCER: *Hazel Lee*

BMP-1 Pest Control	Wild Birds Present: Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Corrective Actions	Corrective Actions Performed		
			Yes/No	Date	Initials

BMP-2: Sanitation	Description	Date	Satisfactory (Y/N)	Corrective Actions
	Crust Out	01/09/2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Cleaning	01/12/2012	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Disinfection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

BMP-3: Biosecurity	Action	Status (Y/N)	Corrective Actions
	No other animal in house	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Limited access posted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Flock Supervisor Signature:

Date:

01/20/2012

Comments:

## Perdue Flock Visitation - Week 1

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Age:  
(Days) 3

Date: 01/23/2012

Time: 1:01 PM

Producer Present During Visit:

 Yes No

Mortality / 1000 2.10

TEMPERATURE:	Hs 1	Hs 2	Hs 3	Hs 4	Hs 5	Hs 6	Hs 7	Hs 8
Actual:					85.6	85.5		
Target:					86.8	86.8		

## Comments / Recommendations:

B I O S E C U R I T Y	Farm Dedicated Footwear & Clothing in Use: PNP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Level 1 Parking, Mailbox, and Visitor's Log in use:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	All equipment allowed in poultry houses properly cleaned and disinfected:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Evidence of wild bird, rodent or domestic animals living in or near poultry houses:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	
Ventilation Mode: Power				
P R O D U C T I O N	Min.Run Time:	40/300		
	Ventilation Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Static Pressure Alarm Enabled:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Actual Pressure:	.07		
	Feeder Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	All Lines Have Feed:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Water Flow Rate (ml/min):	25-60		
	Water Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	Lower the water flow in house 6. The plasson drinker water flow is 60 ml/min. Lower the water flow to 20-25 ml/min.
	Alarm Functional:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	99/77
	Dialer & Siren Functional:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
Backup Thermostats Set Properly:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	100	
W E L F A R E	Lighting Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Current Lighting Program:	24 hours		
	Minimum ventilation and emergency backup system protocols posted:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Litter conditions acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Ammonia level acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
	Euthanasia / Culling acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	No	
<b>SPECIAL NOTES / MESSAGE</b> Repair the broke side vent cable in house #5.				

Flock Supervisor  
Signature:

## Perdue Flock Visitation - Week 2

Date: 01/30/2012

Age:  
(Days) 7-10

Time: 5:19 PM

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Producer Present During Visit:

 Yes  No

Mortality / 1000 1.10

TEMPERATURE:	Hs 1	Hs 2	Hs 3	Hs 4	Hs 5	Hs 6	Hs 7	Hs 8
Actual:	85.8	86.9	85.5	86.9	84.7	85.2		
Target:	87	87	87	87	86.6	86.6		

## Comments / Recommendations:

B I O S E C U R I T Y	Farm Dedicated Footwear & Clothing in Use: PNP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Level 1 Parking, Mailbox, and Visitor's Log in use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	All equipment allowed in poultry houses properly cleaned and disinfected:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Evidence of wild bird, rodent or domestic animals living in or near poultry houses:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
P R O D U C T I O N	Ventilation Mode: Power		
	Min.Run Time:	50/300	
	Ventilation Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Increase the min vent to control ammonia.
	Static Pressure Alarm Enabled:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Actual Pressure:	.04	The static pressure is low during min ventilation. Shut off some of the vents in each house.
	Feeder Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	All Lines Have Feed:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Water Flow Rate (ml/min):	40---25	Adjust water flow so the water is about 6 inches in sight tube.
	Water Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Alarm Functional:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	96/76
Dialer & Siren Functional:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Backup Thermostats Set Properly:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	98	
Birds Migrated Properly:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Lane / Load Out Area:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		
Outdoor Appearance:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		
W E L F A R E	Lighting Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Current Lighting Program:		18 hour
	Litter conditions acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Ammonia level acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The ammonia in house 4 is 40 ppm. Increase min vent to
	Euthanasia / culling acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	control ammonia.
<b>SPECIAL</b> Shut off the feed drop tubes in each house. Take out feed trays over the next 3 days as discussed. <b>NOTES /</b> Raise low water regulators so they will pull air out of the water lines (air locks). <b>MESSAGE</b>			

Flock Supervisor  
Signature:*Thanks*

## Perdue Flock Visitation - Week 3

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Age:  
(Days) 14

Date: 02/06/2012

TEMPERATURE:	Hs 1	Hs 2	Hs 3	Hs 4	Hs 5	Hs 6	Hs 7	Hs 8
Actual:	81.0	80.8	81.3	80.3	82.3	80.5		
Target:	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	81.4	81.4		

Producer Present During Visit:  
 Yes  No

Mortality / 1000 .30

## Comments / Recommendations:

B I O S E C U R I T Y	Farm Dedicated Footwear & Clothing in Use: PNP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Level 1 Parking, Mailbox, and Visitor's Log in use:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	All equipment allowed in poultry houses properly cleaned and disinfected:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Evidence of wild bird, rodent or domestic animals living in or near poultry houses:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
NUTRITION	Proper feed type utilized:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Ventilation Mode:	Power	
	Min.Run Time:	50/300	
	Ventilation Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Static Pressure Alarm Enabled:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Actual Pressure:	.10	
	Feeder Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	When the birds spread out even, raise the feed pans so the
	All Lines Have Feed:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	pans swing free of the floor.
	Water Flow Rate (ml/min):	30	
	Water Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
Alarm Functional:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	94/74	
Dialer & Siren Functional:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Backup Thermostats Set Properly:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	94	
Birds Migrated Properly:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
W E L F A R E	Lighting Adequate:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Replace the burned out light bulbs.
	Current Lighting Program:	20 hour	
	Litter conditions acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	Some cake at drinkers
	Less than 30% of birds have cracks or ulcers on their feet:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Ammonia Level acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	Euthanasia / Culling acceptable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
	House / Flock inspection requirements being met:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
SPECIAL NOTES / MESSAGE			

Flock Supervisor  
Signature: Thanks

## Perdue Flock Visitation - Week 5

Date: 02/20/2012

Age: (Days) 31--28

Time: 2:16 PM

Producer Present During Visit:

Yes  No 

Mortality / 1000 .40

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

TEMPERATURE:	Hs 1	Hs 2	Hs 3	Hs 4	Hs 5	Hs 6	Hs 7	Hs 8
Actual:	74.2	75.3	75.8	75.4	74.4	76.9		
Target:	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.5	74.5		

## Comments / Recommendations:

BIOSECURITY	Farm Dedicated Footwear & Clothing in Use: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PNP	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Level 1 Parking, Mailbox, and Visitor's Log in use: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	All equipment allowed in poultry houses properly cleaned and disinfected <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Evidence of wild bird, rodent or domestic animals living in or near poultry houses: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Ventilation Mode: Power					
PRODUCTION	Min.Run Time: <input type="text"/> 80/300				
	Ventilation Adequate: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Static Pressure Alarm Enabled: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Actual Pressure: <input type="text"/> .09				
	Feeder Height Adequate: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	All Lines Have Feed: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One feed line in house 4 has no feed. Feed line being repaired.	
	Water Flow Rate (ml/min): <input type="text"/> 30				The water flow is set too low. Increase the water in sight
	Water Height Adequate: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	tube to 10 to 12 inches high. Also raise low water line 5&6.	
	Alarm Functional: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	88/65	
	Dialer & Siren Functional: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Backup Thermostats Set Properly: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I changed the backups. They are now set on 88 and 90.		
Adequate Fences: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Migration Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Poor <input type="checkbox"/>			
WELFARE	Lighting Adequate: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Replace burned out lights.	
	Current Lighting Program: <input type="text"/> 3:1				
	Litter conditions acceptable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ammonia Level acceptable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Euthanasia / Culling acceptable: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
<b>SPECIAL</b> I dimmed the light intensity in each house. <b>NOTES /</b> Feed up the feed in the barrels in house 1 ASAP. <b>MESSAGE</b> Put up the front and back fence ASAP. Take down the plywood that is over the tunnel area. We will need to go in tunnel soon.					

Flock Supervisor Signature:

*Thanks*

## Perdue Flock Visitation - Week 6

Date: 02/29/2012

Age:  
(Days) 40--37

Time: 2:31 PM

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Producer Present During Visit:

 Yes  No

Mortality / 1000 .35

TEMPERATURE:	Hs 1	Hs 2	Hs 3	Hs 4	Hs 5	Hs 6	Hs 7	Hs 8
Actual:	79.3	79.0	79.3	80.1	80.4	81.6		
Target:	72	72	72	72	70.8	70.8		

Comments / Recommendations:

B I O S E C U R I T Y	Farm Dedicated Footwear & Clothing in Use: PNP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Level 1 Parking, Mailbox, and Visitor's Log in use:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	All equipment allowed in poultry houses properly cleaned and disinfected:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Evidence of wild bird, rodent or domestic animals living in or near poultry houses:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Ventilation Mode: Tunnel			
P R O D U C T I O N	Min.Run Time:	100/300	
	Ventilation Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Static Pressure Alarm Enabled:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Actual Pressure:	.06	
	Feeder Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	All Lines Have Feed:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Water Flow Rate (ml/min):	40	
	Water Height Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Alarm Functional:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	90/61
	Dialer & Siren Functional:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Backup Thermostats Set Properly:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	88
	Adequate Fences:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Migration Status:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		
Lane/Load Out Condition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		
Outdoor Appearance:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor		
W E L F A R E	Lighting Adequate:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Current Lighting Program:	3:1	
	Litter conditions acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Some cake at drinkers
	Ammonia level acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
	Euthanasia / Culling acceptable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
SPECIAL NOTES / MESSAGE	Catch is scheduled for 5&6 on Tuesday (3-6-12) and 1-4 on Wednesday (3-7-12). Start 24 hour of light by Tuesday.		

Flock Supervisor  
Signature:*Thanks*

Biosecurity: Protect Your Livelihood

# Farm Visitor Log

Farm Name: Hazel Lee

Date Placed: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Moved: \_\_\_\_\_

VISITOR NAME	COMPANY	DATE	ENTERED HOUSE Y/N	PURPOSE OF VISIT
Dan	Perdue	1-19	Y	visit
D	"	1-20	Y	visit placement 546
D	"	1-23	Y	visit
D	"	1-26	Y	update #5
D	"	1-30	Y	visit
Sandy	WEMC	1-31	N	read meter
D	Perdue	2-6	Y	visit
Doghi		2-15		Feed Avesian Game
D	Perdue	2-20	Y	visit
Sandy	WEMC	2-28	No	read meter
Dog	Perdue	2-28	Y	Blood RV
D	"	2-28	Y	visit
D	"	3-1	~	feed cow
D	"	3-5	~	feed cow



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